

Borough of Warwick.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1946,

BY

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

Leamington Spa :

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1947.

1, MILVERTON HILL,
LEAMINGTON SPA.

August, 1947.

To the Council of the Borough of Warwick.

Mr. MAYOR and GENTLEMEN,

Herewith the Report for 1946, this is the 28th Annual Report I have presented to you.

As in the past few years this Report is restricted to a statement of facts, but a more extended report is given by the Sanitary Inspector.

Kindness has been extended to me by members of the Council and my colleagues, for which I am most grateful.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD,
Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Warwick.

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1946	...	...	14,310
Birth Rate	...	...	21.2
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	22
Death Rate	...	...	11.0
Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child-birth	{ From Sepsis ,, other causes		—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	36
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			35
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	36
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	—
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...		2

Population.—An increase of 430 on the estimated figure for 1945.

Birth Rate.—As in 1944 the figure is well above the average of the past 10 years.

Death Rate.—Well below the average for past years and less than that for England and Wales, viz. 11.5.

Infant Mortality.—The figure of 36 per 1,000 births is a fairly average one, but is more favourable than that for England and Wales viz., 43.

Statistics for the past ten years and also for England and Wales in 1946 will be seen under Table II.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

Medical Officer of Health :

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

J. BULLOCK

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. for Inspectors of Meat and Foods.

Cert. Institute of Housing.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

R. P. CHURCHILL

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. for Inspectors of Meat and Foods
(Appointed 27th March, 1946).

Borough Engineer, Surveyor and Waterworks Engineer :
R. WORMELL, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., A.M.T.P.I.

Public Analysts :

BOSTOCK HILL and RIGBY, Birmingham.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.—Bacteriological examinations by Birmingham University :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
*Diphtheria ...	30	102	132
*Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	1	4	5
			<hr/> 137 <hr/>

*This includes specimens sent from Heathcote Isolation Hospital.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

1. *Water Supply.*—Consumption during the year was 169,941,900 gallons by domestic users, and 56,057,700 gallons for trade purposes, giving a total average consumption per head per day of 41 gallons. In the Autumn, an extension of 380 yards to the gathering pipes was completed and an improvement in the supply was noticeable immediately, the daily depth of the collecting well rising well above the normal for recent years. This improvement was maintained to the end of the year when the December reading shewed an increase of almost 50% over the corresponding month in 1945. The quality of water was good and frequent samples gave satisfactory results.

The water is chlorinated at Hatton Reservoir. There was no reduction in the number of houses served by private wells, or in those having an external water supply only. Figures are given in the Report for 1945.

2. (i).—*Drainage and Sewage Treatment.*—The Sewage Disposal Works worked efficiently and samples of the effluent gave satisfactory results. A weekly average of 6,536,000 gallons was received and pumped to the settling tanks.

The two subsidiary pumps at Charles Street and Myton Crofts called for attention to the electrical equipment from time to time, but in general both these and the sewers coped with the flow satisfactorily.

(ii) *Rivers and Streams*.—A brook running at the rear of houses in the Packmores district gave rise to flooding of gardens, but this ceased after the watercourse had been cleansed and widened. The culvert receiving a brook at the Common Gates and discharging at Queens Square was found to be in urgent need of cleansing but it was not possible to obtain the labour necessary for dragging and the work had to be postponed.

(iii). *Sanitary Fittings fixed during the year* :—

(a) Water closets	...	...	...	26
(b) Urinals	...	...	...	2
(c) Lavatory basins	...	...	...	22
(d) Sinks	...	...	...	20

(iv). *Public Cleansing*.—Despite a decrease in staff available, a refuse collection of once per week is gradually being achieved.

Street cleansing was carried out with three hand trucks and one horse and cart, and the streets in the town centre were cleaned from two to three times each week.

(v). *Swimming Bath*.—The Open-Air Bath was open to the public during the summer months. As in previous years, water was treated by the “Chloramine” process of sterilization.

3. *Sanitary Inspection of the Area*.—Table I. gives a summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspector and his Report which follows gives the information with respect to the Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

D. HOUSING.

Fifty temporary bungalows for the local authority and eight permanent houses by private enterprise were completed.

Details as to Housing are given in full in the Sanitary Inspector's Report which follows.

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

See Annual Report of Sanitary Inspector, which follows.

VI. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Incidence of Commoner Infectious Diseases since 1937.

		Smallpox	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1938	...	—	38	53	—	36	—	4
1939	...	—	6	38	2	17	—	1
1940	...	—	14	25	1	39	—	4
1941	...	—	13	9	—	24	—	1
1942	...	—	25	15	—	16	—	1
1943	...	—	21	26	—	17	—	1
1944	...	—	13	14	—	23	—	—
1945	...	—	—	21	—	10	—	—
1946	...	—	3	4	—	8	—	—

Reference to Table III. will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1946.

School Closures.—Nil.

Diphtheria.—Three cases were notified, only one of which, a very mild one, had been immunised in 1941.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—The campaign for the immunisation of school children against Diphtheria continued, and at the end of 1946, 2,069 school children had been treated together with 1,187 under school age, giving a total of 3,256.

TUBERCULOSIS.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE—PERIODS			NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
			Non-				Non-			
			Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	1	...	—	—	...	—	1
1	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
5	1	—	...	—	1	...	—
15	5	2	...	—	—	1	—
25	5	1	...	—	1	...	—
35	—	1	...	—	—	...	—
45	2	—	...	—	—	...	—
55	—	—	...	—	—	...	—
65 and upwards	1	—	...	—	—	...	—
TOTALS	14	5	...	—	1	...	...
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

During the year 20 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 19 being cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 of other Tuberculous disease.

9 cases of Tuberculosis were admitted for treatment at a Sanatorium, and 9 were discharged during the year.

The following table gives the incidence of Tuberculosis for the period 1927-1946 (20 years) :—

Tuberculosis.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Cases ...	21	24	30	20	26	15	25
Deaths	12	15	20	13	12	9	16
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Cases ...	12	14	24	21	20	32	27
Deaths ...	9	5	12	6	7	8	9
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	
Cases ...	22	12	11	38	29	20	
Deaths ...	13	10	13	11	12	9	

The following table shows the number of cases notified during the past 36 years from various parts of the town. It will be realised, of course, that this does not mean that the disease was necessarily contracted at this address, as cases of this character frequently change their address :—

	New cases of Tuberculosis notified 1912-1946 inclusive.			
Albert Street	19
All Saints' Road	8
Avon Street	29
Banbury Road	2
Barrack Street	2
Beauchamp Road	7
Birmingham Road	3
Bowling Green Street	3
Bridge End	11
Bridge Row	6
Bridge Street	2
Broad Steeet	3
Brook Street	11
The Butts	3
Castle Lane	7
Cape Road	14
Chapel Street	7
Chapman Street	9
Charles Street	4
Cherry Street	14
Church Street	8
Cliffe Hill	3
Commercial Buildings	5

New Cases of
Tuberculosis notified
1912-1945 inclusive.

Corn Market	...	...	...	2
Coten End	...	...	...	15
Coventry Road	...	...	...	8
Crompton Street	...	...	...	11
Cross Street	...	...	...	4
Deer Park Drive	...	...	...	9
Dickins Road	...	...	...	3
Edward Street	...	...	...	7
Emscote Road	...	...	...	27
Factory Yard	...	...	...	4
Friars Street	...	...	...	21
Gerrard Street	...	...	...	3
Greville Road	...	...	...	4
Guy's Cliffe Terrace	...	...	...	4
Guy Street	...	...	...	5
Hall Street	...	...	...	1
Hampton Street	...	...	...	8
Hanworth Road	...	...	...	4
Heathcote	...	...	...	2
High Street	...	...	...	6
Hill Street	...	...	...	14
Humphriss Street	...	...	...	18
Joyce Pool	...	...	...	2
Jury Street	...	...	...	2
Lakin Road	...	...	...	15
Lammas Walk	...	...	...	1
Linen Street	...	...	...	41
Longbridge	...	...	...	4
Lower Cape	...	...	...	9
Lyttleton Road	...	...	...	8
Market Street	...	...	...	11
Market Square	...	...	...	6
Meadow Road	...	...	...	5
Mill Street	...	...	...	4
Millers Road	...	...	...	8
Monk Street	...	...	...	5
Montague Road	...	...	...	1
Myton	...	...	...	10
New Street	...	...	...	2
Newburgh Crescent	...	...	...	4
North Rock	...	...	...	8
Oken Road	...	...	...	3
Old Square	...	...	...	1
Packmore Street	...	...	...	6
Paradise Street	...	...	...	5
Parkes Street	...	...	...	18
Peel Road	...	...	...	4
Pickard Street	...	...	...	17
Pickard Row	...	...	...	10
Priory Road	...	...	...	9
Queen's Square	...	...	...	5
Rock Terrace	...	...	...	1
St. John's	...	...	...	2
St. Nicholas' Church Street	...	...	...	10

New Cases of
Tuberculosis notified
1912-1945 inclusive.

St. Laurence Avenue	...	...	12
Saltisford	...	...	24
Sanders Street	...	...	9
Smith Street	...	...	14
Stand Street	...	...	16
Stratford Road	...	...	4
Theatre Street	...	...	5
Upper Cape	...	...	5
Victoria Street	...	...	7
Vine Lane	...	...	9
Wallace Street	...	...	6
Wathen Road	...	...	2
Wedgnock Green	...	...	5
West Road	...	...	6
West Street	...	...	17
Wharf Street	...	...	5
Woodcote Road	...	...	1
Woodhouse Street	...	...	15
Woodloes Lane	...	...	5
Warwick Hospital	...	...	50
			<hr/>
			710
			<hr/>

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To The Council of the Borough of Warwick.

Mr. MAYOR and GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1946.

INSPECTIONS.

Inspections and re-inspections of all classes totalled 3,430 compared with 2,892 in 1945.

The return of Mr. R. P. CHURCHILL from service with H.M. Forces and his appointment as Additional Sanitary Inspector enabled increased attention to be given to some duties, normally of a routine character, which had been unavoidably neglected, or had receive inadequate attention in recent years. This accounts for the increased number of inspections. Moreover, a factual survey of the mixed development in the centre of the town was called for by Sir PATRICK ABERCROMBIE for the purposes of his town planning proposals. This was entrusted to my Department and without Mr. CHURCHILL's assistance this survey could not have been completed in the short time allowed for its preparation. The results of the survey were fully recorded and are a useful supplement to the housing survey undertaken in 1944. Considered together, these surveys provide the information for assessing the extent of much needed improvements in housing, shops and business premises, and will be of great value when times are favourable for a fuller enforcement of the enactments governing these different classes of properties.

Three hundred and sixty-two preliminary notices were issued and forty-nine statutory notices were served. Details are given in Table I.

HOUSING.

The serious problems discussed in last year's Report, arising from the continued occupation of unfit houses and the increased difficulty in securing minimum repairs, were even more pronounced than in 1945. The number of unfit houses in relation to the total number of houses in the Borough is high and, in my opinion gives a higher ratio than would be common to the country as a whole if true comparisons based on an identical standard of fitness throughout the country were possible. Certainly the standard adopted in 1944 for the purposes of the local survey was no higher than that widely adopted elsewhere prior to 1939 and it is well known that many of the towns with better housing conditions had by that year attained to a much enhanced standard by which unfitness for habitation was judged. Guidance as to standard of fitness within the terms of the existing Housing Acts, together with suggestions for the amendment of the Act of 1936 to secure that a minimum standard is prescribed by law, are contained in a recent report of a sub-committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee, and, applying the minimum standard recommended, the opinion that at least 20% of the houses in Warwick are unfit for habitation appears to be stating the problem very moderately. Some idea of the gravity of the situation for a small town containing few more than 4,000 houses is obtained when the figure of 834 unfit houses is coupled with the extremely high number of houses each occupied by two or more families.

Although a welcome start has been made on the programme of new houses, the disquieting position outlined above is not eased by the present rate of building or the indication that new houses will be "rationed" to local authorities on the basis of materials available for the country as a whole and labour available in a region, supplemented by local labour of small building firms. Regarding this last source of suggested help, before the War the local building labour force was insufficient for the town's needs, and to-day difficulties experienced in finding labour to execute the most urgent repairs demonstrate that little contribution to the building programme will be forthcoming from purely local sources. When the number of new houses is geared to factors such as these, failing as they do to take into consideration comparative needs between towns, the results for Warwick may not only be unfortunate but demonstrably unfair.

SELECTION OF TENANTS FOR MUNICIPAL HOUSES.

Fifty prefabricated temporary bungalows were erected on the Packmore Estate and occupied before the end of the year. The total population rehoused in these dwellings was 160. Forty-four of the selected tenants were either ex-service men or still serving in H.M. Forces and in five cases applicants were selected on medical considerations.

The register of applicants is now kept in the Department; a "points" scheme is in operation and in respect of each application a record card is kept and on this is recorded details from the application form, changed circumstances, reports of pre-selection inspections and interviews. At the end of the year there were upwards of 1,200 applicants on the register and, although a system of checking the register with that of Leamington Spa was inaugurated and revealed at the outset that 77 applicants had applied to both authorities, more than 1,100 applications remaining were from people whose housing circumstances merit alleviation. This figure takes no account of hundreds of tenants living in unfit houses who, believing their houses to be "condemned" and that they will be re-housed in the future, have not registered applications.

Seventeen families "squatted" at disused R.A.F. huts during the Summer. These huts were subsequently accepted as suitable for temporary accommodation and a scheme for conversion into 20 dwellings prepared, all occupiers being accepted as tenants.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. INSPECTIONS.

One thousand eight hundred and seven inspections and re-inspections were made for the purposes of the Public Health Act.

Most of the 350 Public Health Act notices issued related to dwelling-house defects of a general nature and were again limited to matters calling for particularly urgent attention. Though there were less notices outstanding at the end of the year than had been the case in previous years, considerable delays in executing urgent work occurred. These were sometimes inordinate and resulted in an increased number of statutory notices served.

RESULTS OF COURT PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE
NOTICES WERE AS FOLLOWS :—

<i>Situation of Premises.</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint.</i>	<i>Notice served under.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
82, Avon Street	Dilapidated House.	P.H. Act 1936 Section 93.	Abatement Order made ; owner fined £2 and ordered to pay costs
48, Crompton Street	do.	do.	do. fined £5.
50, Crompton Street	do.	do.	do.
48/50, Crompton Street	Dilapidated Water-closet	Section 45	Owner fined £5.
95, Friars Street	Drainage Defects	Section 39	Owner fined £5.
97, Friars Street	do.	do.	do.
97, Friars Street	Dilapidated House	Section 93	Abatement Order made ; owner fined £5 and ordered to pay costs.
21, Summer Row	Dilapidated House	Section 93	Abatement Order made ; owner ordered to pay costs.
7, Chapman Street	Dilapidated House	Section 93	Abatement Order made ; owner ordered to pay costs.
15/21, Summer Row	Dilapidated Water-closets	Section 45	Owner fined £5 and ordered to pay costs.
7, Victoria Street	Dogs improperly kept	Section 93	Owner ordered to reduce the num- of dogs on prem- ises to one male dog.

Work at Nos. 48/50, Crompton Street and 95/97, Friars Street was carried out in default.

DRAINAGE, SANITARY ACCOMMODATION, WASHING ACCOMMODATION AND REFUSE RECEPTACLES.

Thirty-six notices requiring choked drains to be cleared or defective drains to be repaired were complied with ; 28 notices requiring repairs to water-closets received attention ; 7 wash-houses were rebuilt in compliance with notices ; 75 dust-bins required by notices were provided.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is now only one Common Lodging House in use. The return of lodgers sleeping in the town during the year is as follows :—

Adults :

Males ...	...	...	4,344
Females	...	...	364

Total 4,708

Under 10 years :

Males ...	...	...	None.
Females	...	...	None.

VERMIN INFESTATIONS.

Rats and Mice.—Contracts were renewed with Warwickshire War Agricultural Committee for treatment of certain land and premises where serious infestations had occurred previously. Towards the end of the year a ratcatcher was engaged and 22 infestations principally of a minor degree and a sewer treatment were dealt with by the department. A scheme for systematic investigations and treatment throughout the town was prepared but its operation had only just begun at the end of the year.

Bed Bugs.—No further infestations in municipal houses came to light, but the numerous infestations in old and unfit houses continued to give rise to much concern. Although the newer insecticides were widely used by tenants and proved more effective than those used previously, it is obvious that co-operative action over a long period by tenants in affected rows of houses is essential. This is difficult to ensure, since the relief afforded by the initial treatment usually gives rise to a false belief that the house is entirely free and subsequent treatment is in consequence neglected. Apart from issuing insecticides to numerous applicants, the department treated 21 houses successfully and in the few cases where occupiers from infested houses were rehoused in municipal houses, thorough precautions were adopted to avoid similar troubles in the new houses.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Inferior fuel continues to give rise to Smoke nuisance at certain factories in the Borough. Though all possible steps were taken to obtain improvements where the smoke emitted appeared to be excessive, the enforced use of this inferior fuel precluded complete abatement of the nuisance caused. Atmospheric pollution from the electricity power station which in former years has been slight, was at times very marked. In addition to the use of inferior fuel, forcing the plant to produce extra power contributed largely to the nuisance caused.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT PUBLIC HOUSES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and food storage accommodation at one licensed house were reconstructed during the year. Sanitary conveniences at licensed premises generally are now of a good standard and well maintained.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Additions were made to the sanitary accommodation and washing facilities at three factories. These were necessitated by factory extensions and included the provision of 10 water-closets, 3 urinals, 7 lavatory basins and 2 sinks.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Two notices requiring improvements to sanitary accommodation at one shop and additional means of heating at another were complied with; one other notice requiring additional sanitary accommodation and washing facilities was outstanding at the end of the year. In connection with the factual survey required by the Town Planning consultants all shops in the centre of the town were inspected. Many shortcomings in relation to the Shops Act were recorded, but as these involve structural alterations the issue of notices was postponed until a more opportune time.

TERMINAL DISINFECTION.

Fifteen houses were disinfected following the removal of patients to hospital, or at the request of occupiers.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK AND DAIRIES.

Registers.—The following make up the current registers :—

Cowkeepers who are also retail purveyors of milk	...	6
Cowkeepers who are not retail purveyors of milk	...	9
Dairymen and retail purveyors of milk not included in above	... ..	21
Dairy farms	... ..	15
Dairies other than farms	... ..	8

DAIRY PREMISES.

All cowsheds and dairies were inspected regularly during the year, a total of 127 inspections being made.

Dairy premises were generally well maintained and, as is indicated by the results of sample bottles submitted for bacteriological examination, a good standard of cleanliness was observed at most dairies.

One new cowshed, with cooling room and sterilizing equipment, was erected.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936 to 1942.

The following licences were in operation during the year :—

Dealers' Licences to use the designation	
" Tuberculin Tested "	... 5
" Pasteurised "	... 1
Supplementary Licences to use designation	
" Tuberculin Tested "	... 1
" Pasteurised "	... 4

SAMPLES FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Sixty-one samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following table sets out the results :—

<i>Class of Milk.</i>	<i>Satis- factory.</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
ORDINARY.			
From farms in Borough ...	3	2	5
From farms in other districts...	1	3	4
T.T. PASTEURISED.			
Bottled in other districts ...	10	2	12
TUBERCULIN TESTED.			
From bottled milk produced in other districts ...	5	3	8
From bulk milk produced in other districts ...	—	—	—
PASTEURISED.			
From bulk milk pasteurised in other districts ...	6	1	7
From bottled milk pasteurised in other districts ...	13	6	19
From bottled milk pasteurised in the Borough ...	4	1	5
From milk in course of treat- ment at plant in Borough ...	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	43	18	61
	—	—	—

Thirteen empty bottles were submitted to test the efficiency of bottle washing. Five gave excellent results, six gave fairly good results, and two gave poor results.

Eleven samples submitted for the T.B. Inoculation Test gave “negative” results.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED FOR “SELF-SUPPLIERS” OF MEAT.

One hundred and eleven pigs and four sheep were inspected. The carcasses and organs of two pigs affected with generalised tuberculosis and one sheep affected with septic mastitis, and parts of six pigs affected with localised tuberculosis were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AT RETAILERS’ SHOPS AND MINISTRY OF FOOD STORES.

Four hundred and twenty-five visits for food inspection were made to shops and food stores

9 cwt. 2 qr. 15 lbs. of food was surrendered as being unfit for human consumption, of which 3 cwt. 16 lbs. was returned for salvage purposes.

INSPECTIONS OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES, BAKEHOUSES
AND PREMISES USED FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD.

Fifty inspections of bakehouses and premises used for the preparation of food were made. There is no slaughterhouse in the Borough used for the war-time centralized slaughtering scheme.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Fourteen licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted.

Your obedient Servant,

J. BULLOCK,
Senior Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Warwick.

TABLE I.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1946.

				Inspections and Observations made.		Notices served.		Nuisance Abated after Notice.
						Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools	...	...	...	1975	20	164	158	
Lodging Houses	...	...	...	2	—	1	1	
Factories	...	...	...	20	—	3	2	
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	12	—	—	1	
Canal Boats	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Water-closets	...	...	...	91	3	31	28	
Drainage	...	...	...	120	—	40	36	
Water Supply	...	...	...	27	—	9	8	
Cinemas	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Caravans	...	...	...	6	—	2	2	
Dustbins	...	...	...	160	21	80	75	
Deposits of Refuse	...	...	...	8	—	4	4	
Pigsties	...	...	...	2	—	1	1	
Vermin Infestations	...	...	...	131	—	1	1	
Shops (Shops Act, 1934)	...	...	...	130	1	3	2	
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	10	1	5	4	
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	18	—	1	1	
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	91	—	2	2	
Cowsheds	...	...	...	36	1	3	2	
Bakehouses	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	
Slaughter Houses, Butchers' and other Retail Food Shops				425	—	—	—	
Occasional Slaughter on Private Premises	...	...	...	94	—	—	—	
Premises used for Food Preparation				44	—	1	1	
Miscellaneous Nuisances	...	...	...	22	2	11	10	
TOTALS	...	...	...	3430	49	362	339	

Seizures and Surrenders of Unwholesome Food	...	...	No. 189
Samples of Milk taken for bacteriological examination		...	61
Samples of Milk taken for biological tests	...	...	11
Lots of Infected Bedding, Disinfected or Destroyed	...	...	3
Houses Disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	15

J. BULLOCK, Senior Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE II.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1946 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1940	13,870	219	15.8	11	48	197	14.2
1941	15,240	242	15.9	9	36	195	12.8
1942	15,290	280	18.4	9	32	168	11.0
1943	14,900	277	18.6	15	54	180	12.1
1944	14,300	310	21.7	7	23	171	11.9
1945	13,880	257	18.5	9	35	205	14.8
1946	14,310	304	21.2	11	36	157	11.0

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1946.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1946.
(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

			Live Births	Still Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	...	...	19.1	0.53	11.5	43
126 Great Towns, including London			22.2	0.67	12.7	46
148 Smaller Towns	...	...	21.3	0.59	11.7	37
London	...	...	21.5	0.54	12.7	41

TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR 1946.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox										
Plague										
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	3	1	1	1					3	
Erysipelas	1							1		
Scarlet Fever	4			3	1				4	
Typhus Fever										
Enteric Fever										
Pneumonia	8		1	1	1		1	4		9
Malaria										
Dysentery	8	2	3	2	1					
Puerperal Pyrexia										
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	1					1			
Poliomyelitis										
Encephalitis Lethargica										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum										
Polio-Encephalitis										
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	19	1		1	7	7	2	1		6
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1		1							3
Totals	46	5	6	8	10	7	4	6	7	18

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1946.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
All Causes	83	74
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—
2 Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	—
5 Diphtheria	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	4	2
7 Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	1
8 Syphilitic Diseases	1	—
9 Influenza	—	1
10 Measles	—	—
11 Ac. Polio-Myel and Polio-Enceph. ...	—	1
12 Ac. Infant Enceph.	—	—
13 Cancer of B. Cav. and Oesoph (M.) Uterus (F.)	3	2
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duod.	3	5
15 Cancer of Breast	—	2
16 Cancer, other Sites	13	6
17 Diabetes	—	1
18 Intra Cran. Vasc. Lesions... ..	8	13
19 Heart Disease	23	20
20 Other Dis. Circ. Sys.	2	1
21 Bronchitis	3	1
22 Pneumonia	4	5
23 Other Resp. Diseases	1	—
24 Ulcer of Stomach and Duod.	3	—
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years)... ..	2	—
26 Appendicitis	—	—
27 Other Digestive Diseases	1	3
28 Nephritis	2	1
29 Puer. and Post Abort Sepsis	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes	—	—
31 Premature Birth	—	—
32 Con. Mal., Birth Inj., etc.... ..	2	1
33 Suicide	1	2
34 Road Traffic Accidents	—	—
35 Other Violent Causes	3	1
36 All Other Causes	4	5

